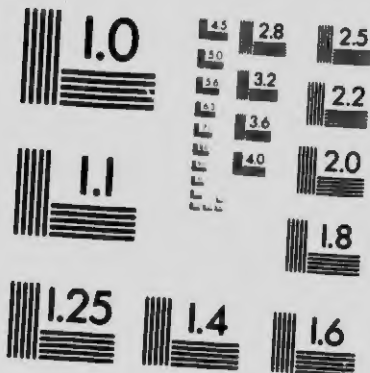


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1908

FOR

LAURIER

AND A

GREATER CANADA

COMMITTEEMEN'S BOOK

AND

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AGENTS

(SCRUTINEERS)

Electoral District of

Municipality of

Polling Sub-Division No.

Mr.

Canvassing Committeeman.

**ALEXANDER SMITH
BARRISTER
OTTAWA, CANADA**

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By Section 16, Dominion Elections Act, candidates at the last Dominion election are entitled, free of charge, to 20 copies of the Voters' Lists for their ridings from the King's printer, Ottawa, Ont., and by Sec. 23, any person may secure copies of said lists, or for one polling division, at a price not to exceed ten cents for each copy for a polling division.

By Sec. 6 the Voters' Lists to be used for the several polling divisions in a Dominion election shall be the lists "which, on the sixtieth day next preceding the day fixed for nomination were in force, or were last in force for the purpose of Provincial elections."

By Sections 7, 8, 9 and 9A provision is made for registration in towns and cities, and for lists in unorganized districts when not regularly prepared.

The basis of the Voters' Lists as printed at Ottawa are the Lists as printed by the various municipalities and subsequently revised. It is, therefore, essential to carefully examine the lists as printed at Ottawa, comparing them with the lists as finally revised in the municipalities or polling divisions. When the list for any municipality is finally revised and certified to, the Clerk of the municipality sends a copy of such list to the Clerk of the Peace (usually in Ontario the Crown Attorney,) and retains a copy himself. Now, such lists as finally revised are not printed either by the Clerk of the Municipality, the Municipal Council, or the Clerk of the Peace.

Certified copies of the lists are sent by the Municipal Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace and by the latter to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who transmits them to the King's Printer, who in turn prints some at Ottawa and the remainder at various offices throughout the country.

It would be strange, indeed, if in all these movements, differences of handwriting, proof-reading, &c., &c., &c., no mistakes occurred either by way of omissions, misspelling or other error. The lists as printed by the Municipal bodies do not as a rule contain the corrections made by the County Court Judges, but these corrections must appear on the lists as printed by the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Copies of the lists should be had from the King's Printer at once and compared with the lists in the hands of the municipal clerks and the lists as in the hands of the Clerks of the Peace and all errors or omissions brought officially to the notice of the Returning Officer, and any omissions should be inserted by him for there is no such thing as a tendered ballot in a Dominion Election and although the misspelling of a name does not "spoil" the vote yet it creates great annoyance and the voter leaves in disgust without casting his ballot. No one can vote (except a few specially classed by section 11 Dominion Elections Act) unless his name is on the list as furnished to the deputy returning officer through the returning officer. See Sections 19, 22 and 23 of the Dominion Elections Act.

The Organization of a Polling Sub-Division.

The basis of organization in an election campaign is the polling sub-division. If each committee in all the polling sub-divisions in the constituency is well managed, if the work is conducted in a business-like and systematic way, then the results are sure to be most satisfactory for the candidate in whose interest the committee is working. The experience of those who have had to do with work of this kind is that it is absolutely essential to obtain the services of some active, energetic and intelligent man, who will take charge of the polling sub-division

under the direction of the committee at headquarters, (or the organizer of the work, if the management is in the hands of one man as is often the case.)

The formation of the committee: A member of the party who is active in the polling sub-division should get together not only the active workers, but every one else who can be induced to take a cordial part in the work. Experience shows that in an ordinary polling sub-division, if ten good men can get together, they can do good work. This is almost an invariable rule. There is no man without influence. The best way to get the committee together in country places, is for the chairman of the polling sub-division, or some other active worker, to drive over the division, calling on all the party men, and making a special request for them to attend at some convenient place at a stated time. Another method is to send by first notice to each, calling them to meet at a certain time and place. Having got the committee together, the chairman and other officers should be appointed. The chairman should be the man who can give the most time and takes the greatest interest in the work in that division, and whose standing is such that his intimate connection with the organization will inspire others to take hold of the work.

If a notice by post is sent, something similar to the following form can be used:

MY DEAR SIR,—

You are specially and cordially invited to attend a meeting at
.....on.....day the..... day of.....at
7.30 p.m.

It is very important that you should be present, for matters in connection with the next general election will be taken up. Kindly enlist the services of as many of our friends as possible in the work, and do not fail to attend the meeting above announced.

Yours very truly,

To.....P.O.

Who May Vote.

THIS IS DEFINED BY THE LAW IN EACH PROVINCE.

(N.B.—These provisions are applicable to the Province of Ontario only).

GENERALLY SPEAKING, ALL MALE PERSONS 21 YEARS OF AGE, AND BRITISH SUBJECTS BY BIRTH OR NATURALIZATION, AND BELONGING TO THE CONSTITUENCY AND WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE VOTERS' LIST, ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE IN A DOMINION ELECTION. BY A JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEAL A VOTER MAY BE ABSENT WITHOUT BECOMING DISQUALIFIED, UNLESS HE HAS LEFT HIS RESIDENCE INTENDING NEVER TO RETURN.

He cannot vote in more than one Riding and he cannot vote more than once in the Riding no matter in how many places he may be assessed

He need not own property or be a tenant or occupant.

Lumbermen, mariners, fishermen and students are also entitled to vote though absent almost continuously.

The Conservatives in many places keep on names of persons, on the list, long after such persons have left and gone forever. They keep them on as farmers' sons, joint owners, joint tenants, etc., etc., and

vote them. They also vote resident aliens and persons under age in the same way. They cannot legally be placed on the lists and they should and can be kept off the lists.

In the Port Arthur and Rainy River Election case by a judgment of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Ontario it was held that upon scrutiny the voters' lists as compiled are conclusive evidence of the right of the persons named therein to vote; and no enquiry can be there-in entered into respecting the votes of persons on the lists, as for example, that the voters were aliens or under age.

This means that once a vote is cast, it is a good vote, whether the person who cast it is entitled to be on the voters' lists or not. He may be under age, or he may be an alien.

This does not apply to criminals or persons guilty of corrupt practice.

As votes cast by persons under age and aliens are good votes, it is therefore advisable to challenge such voters and prevent them voting if there is any doubt about them.

If such persons take the oath they are, however, liable to criminal prosecution for perjury, and should be warned before going to the polls of the consequence of taking the oath.

Indians.

"Enfranchised Indians" may vote or be put on the Lists without property qualification (BUT THERE ARE NOT MORE THAN FOUR "ENFRANCHISED INDIANS" IN THE PROVINCE).

Unenfranchised Indians, not residing among Indians, or on an Indian Reserve where there is an assessment roll, if assessed for \$200 in towns and \$100 in villages and townships if entered on the List and having the other qualifications, may vote whether they participate in the annuities or not.

Where there is no assessment roll unenfranchised Indians may vote, if they do not reside among Indians or on an Indian Reserve and do not participate in the Indian annuities and if they have the property qualifications as above mentioned and the other qualifications necessary in case of a manhood franchise voter.

Cannot Vote.

The following are disqualified from voting at elections for the Dominion House of Commons:—

(a) Any person who at the time of making the assessment, Voters' List, or of voting is a prisoner in a goal or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence.

(b) Any person who at any of the times mentioned is an inmate receiving charitable support in a Municipal Poor House or House of Industry, or in a charitable institution receiving aid from the Province.

(c) The Returning Officer, Judges, Election Clerk or paid agents of any of the candidates or any person previously disfranchised for corrupt practices.

May Vote for Dominion Candidates.

N.B.—Under the Dominion Elections Act, Section 11, notwithstanding anything contrary in the Provincial Act, the following persons shall be entitled to vote at an election for the Dominion House of Commons:

(a) The holder of any office or

(b) Any person employed in any capacity in the public service of Canada or of the Province or

(c) Any person belonging to or engaged in any profession, calling, employment or occupation or

(d) Any one belonging to any other class of persons who, although possessed of the qualifications generally required by the provincial law, are by such law declared to be disqualified by reason of their belonging to such class.

If their name has been omitted from the voters' list they may vote on taking the oath on election day in the polling station to that effect.

Where an omission has been made by the Returning Officer in copying the list under Sec. 25, Dominion Election Act, the person whose name is omitted may vote by taking the oath in the form X 1.

Similar privilege is allowed to those whose names have been omitted from the lists because of absence on military service. (See Sec. 158 Elections Act.)

How to Report.

The committee should report to the secretary for the riding somewhat according to the following headings. Blank forms will be supplied for this purpose:—

Polling Sub-Division
Municipality
Electoral District
Chairman and Secretary of Committee
Number attending Committee
Number of Names on List
Number not qualified to vote, Deadmen and Repeaters
Number of Positive Liberals
Number of Positive Conservatives
Number of Doubtfuls
Number of Rigs required
Number of Rigs Volunteered
Names of Inside Agents
Names of Outside Scrutineers
Names of those not Qualified to Vote, giving addresses as given on Voters' List
Names of Doubtful Voters giving Occupation and Addresses
Names of Electors to be personally canvassed by the Candidate, giving Occupation and Addresses
Signed.....Chairman.....Secretary.

Hints on Organization.

It is earnestly requested that these instructions be followed so far as the local conditions allow. The organization outlined is not intended to supersede or interfere with the Liberal Associations of the Ridings. These continue as usual, but every Liberal must see the necessity for careful organization for the election. There are men in each Electoral District who, though they cannot give the time to the details of organization, are ever on the alert for the good of the cause, and besides receiving reports from the committees, the candidate would do well to consult and advise with these men.

Liberalism and Good Principles.

The suggestions herein contained are issued for the use of friends of, and workers on behalf of, the Liberal Party, as an aid to systematic

organization; and for convenience these hints are given under different heads, so as to correspond with the various steps in organization.

First Step.

1. The Secretary or other officer of the Liberal Association for the Electoral District should secure six or more copies of the last revised Voters' Lists for the riding.

2. The voters' lists can be secured upon payment for the same from the King's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Candidates, at the last election, are given twenty copies of the voters' lists for their Electoral District, free.

3. The list for each Polling Sub-division should be posted in a book about the size of this handbook.

4. Of the copies secured, one complete set should be prepared for the Candidate, another for the Secretary or whoever may have general charge of the campaign.

5. The Chairman and secretary in each Polling Sub-division should each have a copy (pasted in a book) of the voters' list for such Polling Sub-division and extra copies should also be to hand for the committeemen. The statement of the boundaries of the district, and the post-offices, should be also pasted in the book.

Organization.

6. Copies of the last revised Voters' Lists having been secured and prepared as above stated, the next important step is thorough organization.

7. Some one in the constituency should be appointed as Central Secretary, or Manager, and held responsible for the work of organization. He should have for himself a book with the lists for the whole riding entered alphabetically for example: The first pages should have all the names beginning with "A" and when pasting these in the municipality and polling division should be marked on each part and so on with each "chunk" of "A's," the same with the "B's," etc. When a voter calls and gives his name, no matter what part of the riding he is from, the secretary can in a moment turn up the alphabetical list and inform the man the municipality and polling division where he votes, and after the polling booths are fixed he can tell these.

8. The Secretary or Manager, immediately upon preparing the lists for the workers, should have a meeting called for each Polling Sub-division, and word should be sent direct to all friends of the cause to attend.

9. Notices of the meeting should be given direct, or by letter or printed circular about twice the size of this page.

10. For each Polling Sub-division, an active Committee, with a chairman and secretary for each, should be appointed.

11. The general Secretary or Manager should be careful to enter in his book the names and addresses of such officers, and when the organization for the Riding is complete he will have good men to correspond with in every polling Sub-division.

12. Before the close of each organization meeting the Manager should go over the instructions with the members of the Committee, and impress upon each the necessity of constant attention to canvassing.

13. If the Polling Sub-division from any cause requires the formation of more than one Committee, it should be sub-divided, and a certain portion of it assigned to each Committee, the Voters' List for the Division being in like manner apportioned.

Canvassing

14. Copies of the Voters' List having been given to the workers, the names should be carefully gone over, and an endeavour made to classify the voters under these heads:

- (a) THOSE CERTAIN TO VOTE FOR OUR CANDIDATE (none should be so marked without good reason; there is no more fatal error committed than ASSUMING without KNOWING that an elector is favorable.)
- (b) Those whom it is useless to canvass and may be put down AGAINST us. (here again it is well that doubtful voters should be seen before being put down as against us.)
- (c) THE DOUBTFUL.
- (d) THE NON-RESIDENTS.
- (e) Those classed "Doubtful" should be assigned to one or more of the friends who have most influence over them, and these men should make it their business at once to call and see the doubtful electors. It is often the doubtful elector who in close ridings settles the fate of the election.

15. The names of non-resident voters should be sent to the Secretary or Manager for the Riding, and care should be taken to note if such are friendly or not. Their new places of residence should be carefully given, and other information which may be necessary to locate them.

16. The Secretary or Manager should see to it that Committees settle down to their work, that the canvassers are zealously performing the duties they have undertaken, are making a business of seeing the electors whom they have undertaken to see, and are in every way promoting the success of the candidate.

(a) The Committee should, however, meet from time to time, again scrutinize the list, receive reports from the canvassers, note the result and ascertain how the work goes on. The returns (furnished for the purpose) should be filled up and sent to the Secretary or Manager, thus from time to time BRINGING DOWN THE RESULT OF THE CANVASS TO THE EVE OF THE DAY OF NOMINATION.

17. N.B.—The result of the canvass either in the Polling Divisions or for the Riding should not be made generally known. This information should be kept for the Chairman and Secretary, and the Secretary or Manager and Candidate.

(b) During the canvass it will happen that some considered at first "certain" for or against, may be found, or it may be rumored that they are wavering. Immediate steps should be taken to have these seen to ascertain the cause of their supposed change of feeling, and to endeavor, if they have been hitherto classed as on our side, to recall them to their allegiance; if hitherto against us, to show how righteous is the light which is at length dawning upon them.

(c) By Nomination Day the Secretary or Manager for the Centre Organization should have returns made up to the last practicable hour, showing the result of the canvass so far.

After Nomination.

18. The hard work of the campaign takes place, after Nomination and before Polling Day, AND NOT AN HOUR IS TO BE LOST AFTER NOMINATION DAY IN REVISING THE WORK. WHAT IS THE WORK THEN TO BE ATTENDED TO? It is the special business of the Secretary or Manager to know this. He should by this time have reports from every Polling District.

19. The list of voters which each committee is charged with seeing after should once again be carefully gone over, for the purpose of ascertaining whether every voter, and more especially those considered doubtful, has been seen by some person who can speak positively as to what the doubtful man's feelings are; and if he is still undecided, another effort should be made to bring him around to support our candidate.

20. For this purpose one or more who possess the most influence over him should undertake the duty of seeing the dubious elector.

21. Next, INSIDE AGENTS AND OUTSIDE SCRUTINEERS should be appointed, two for each, four in all; and the written authority of the Candidate should be obtained for the Agents.

(a) If for any reason it is desirable that the services of an experienced Agent should be obtained for any particular polling Sub-division, application should be promptly made to the Secretary or the Candidate.

22. The list of voters should then be gone over and marked with the letter "S" opposite the names of those who are to be sworn.

23. One list of voters should be handed to the Agents and one to the Outside Scrutineers. Upon the latter the names of those who are expected to vote for our Candidate should be marked, as it is the duty of the Outside Scrutineers, on the day of polling, to see that the voters who have not voted are sent after.

24. But most important of all, provision must now be made for bringing the voters to the polls on the polling day.

(a) A little careful consideration now by the Committee will prevent much confusion, loss of time and unnecessary driving on Polling Day, and may determine the election in our favor.

(b) There are many ways in which the arrangements for bringing the voters out may be made, and these are but suggestions. Ascertain who can bring out their teams, and let the man who takes out his team bring with him all the electors who live on the road he has to travel in coming to the poll.

(c) Try and so arrange it that every man will be brought to the polls by one of those having a team as he himself comes to the poll, so that it will not be necessary to drive back again, perhaps over the same road that he has already travelled, in order to bring a voter who might just as well have been brought out at first.

(d) Every elector who has not a team or is unable to take it out should be assigned to the care of some one who has, in order to make certain that his vote will be polled.

(e) And a list of those to be brought by a particular person should be made out and handed to him.

(f) Let the weather be fair or stormy, every vote should be polled.

25. The non-resident voter should, if not already seen to, be without more loss of time, looked after.

26. The canvass should be briskly kept up, and our Candidate's meetings, or meetings at which our Candidate is to be represented, should be attended by all our friends.

27. The work of getting out the voters should be specially assigned to the committeemen, each to be given a card with the names of the voters he is expected to look after and see that they get to the polls.

28. This division of work should be done at a meeting a few days before polling, so that each committeeman could call on his list of voters

at least three days before Polling, so as to know where to get them on Election Day.

29. It is illegal to wear party badges, ribbons or labels, at any time within eight days before the day or election of polling.

30. As to who may vote, see above.

Appointments of Agents.

31. During the week before polling day two intelligent persons for each polling district should be appointed to act as agents at each polling station. If Deputy Returning Officers, Poll Clerks or Agents have to be at a Polling booth where they are not entitled to vote, they must procure from the Returning Officer a certificate entitling them to vote. A form of certificate is to be had from the Returning Officer. Without this certificate they cannot vote. The agents should be appointed by written authority, but if no agents have been appointed by the Candidate, any two electors friendly to him can undertake and perform the duties.

32. These agents are to act in the polling booth, and they should make themselves perfectly familiar with the contents of these hints. They should be furnished with a copy of the Voters' List; and on this list the names of those who are to be objected to and sworn should be marked. The agent, therefore, would as a general thing only have to insist on the oath being administered.

33. No more than two agents for the same Candidate shall have the right to vote at a Polling Station. Insist positively on this or you will find several non-voters will be voted. Remember this

Objections to Voters.

34. The chief grounds for objections may thus be summarized:

(a) That the person presenting himself is not the person named, but is *personating some elector*. If the agent is not satisfied of the identity of the person tendering himself as a voter (and one at least of the agents should be well acquainted with all the electors of the Polling Sub-division), he should require that he be sworn.

(b) That he is not of age.

(c) That he is not a British subject.

(d) That the voter is engaged or performed services in connection with the election for which he has been paid or expects to be paid or rewarded.

(e) That he is suspected to have been bribed, or has bribed someone else.

(f) That his travelling expenses have been paid or promised.

(g) That his team has been hired.

(h) That he has already voted in this or in another Polling Division.

(i) If he asks to vote as an agent and two agents of the same Candidate have been admitted to the Polling Station, he must be rejected. Insist on this and do not allow such a vote to be cast even though a certificate be presented.

35. All but the first of these grounds of objection should be considered before polling day, and the Voters' List marked with the letter "S" before the name of each person who is to be sworn. The Agent, however, will have to be guided by circumstances as to who else should be sworn beyond those so marked.

36. It is very important that inside scrutineers (agents) should be vigilant from the opening of the polls until the ballots are counted and sealed by the Deputy Returning Officer.

37. Do not neglect to procure from the Deputy Returning Officer his signature to the printed form giving a statement of the number of ballots cast for each candidate.

38. Take the oath of secrecy before polling day, and hand your appointment as agent to the Deputy Returning Officer before the poll is formally declared open.

Outside Scrutineers.

39. One or two persons, each provided with a Voters' List, should be stationed at the entrance of the polling booth, so as to keep track of those who have voted. Their names should be at once erased and those scrutineers should, as electors come up, mark the names of voters to be hunted up and brought to the poll.

40. The success of our Candidate may depend upon how this work is done. No time should be lost in securing and bringing the voters to the poll. A VOTE BEFORE TWELVE IS STILL EQUAL TO TWO VOTES AFTER TWELVE.

41. Scrutineers as well as agents should be on the ground before eight o'clock in the morning, an hour before the poll opens. On no account should both the scrutineers, either inside or outside, be away from their place during the day; one at least must remain and his lunch should be brought to him.

42. Outside scrutineers do not require certificates.

43. Any person who presents himself claiming the right to vote on the Returning Officer's certificate on the pretence that he is acting as agent for the opposing Candidate should, before being allowed to vote, be sworn, as in many cases persons who would not dare to present themselves to vote where they are known take these means of slipping in their vote without running the risk of being sworn. THE LAW IS CLEAR THAT SUCH PERSONS MUST BE SWORN.

Voters unable to mark the Ballot Papers.

44. Any person, who from blindness, or other physical cause, cannot mark his ballot, or who is unable to read, can have his ballot marked by the Deputy Returning Officer.

45. If a person finds that another person has voted in his name—in other words, that he has been personated—he is entitled nevertheless to insist on voting.

Counting the Ballots.

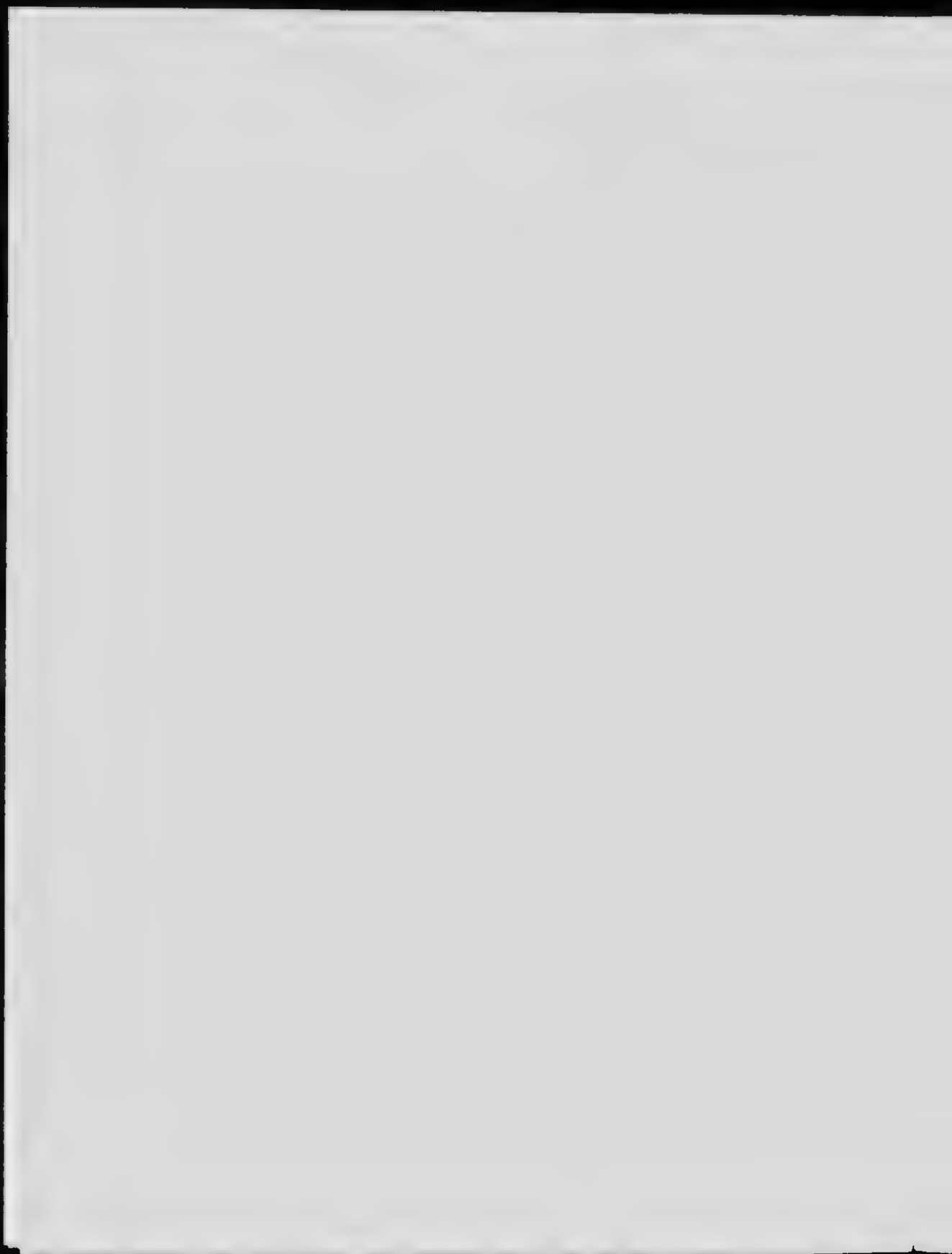
46. The agents must remain in the polling stations and see that the ballots are properly counted. The ballots which are not to be counted are:—

(a) Those not supplied by Deputy Returning Officer.

(b) On which votes are given for more than one candidate, except in Ottawa, where every elector is entitled to vote for two candidates.

(c) On which anything is written or marked by which the voter can be identified.

47. The objections made to any ballot should be noted by the Deputy Returning Officer. It is the duty of the agent to see that this is done.



Important.

48. Before leaving the polling station each agent should obtain, and safely keep, a written statement of the result of the poll, duly signed by the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, and the agents present who are willing to do so.

Candidate and his Agent.

49. The Secretary or Manager should at once secure copies of the Election Act. These in compact form can be purchased from the King's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont.

50. A copy of the Act should be given to the chairman and secretary in each Polling Division, and the candidate and his election agent should at once become familiar with the provisions of the law.

51. Particular attention should be paid to the nomination papers. Care should be taken to see that the parties signing the nomination papers are electors in the Riding, that the form is correctly filled in every detail and that the deposit money (legal tender, or in bills of any Chartered Bank doing business in Canada, or a cheque accepted by such a Bank) is paid in, in good time and the receipt of the Returning Officer for the same is secured.

The Secretary or Manager.

52. Secure copies of the Voters' Lists and Election Act, as pointed out elsewhere in these suggestions.

53. The work of organization may at first be discouraging, but you will find as the committees meet the gatherings will grow in enthusiasm.

54. Experience teaches that a capable man can go into a district where there are not over half a dozen friends of a good cause, but by care and judgment these can be instructed and guided so that by a persistent canvass scores of new adherents to the cause will be enlisted. With small beginnings, meetings are often held in private houses, and as each neighbour knows how he stands with his fellows he can judge who is best to conduct the canvass. The coming together quietly of a few men interested in a good cause is sure to produce a bond of cordial feeling and confidence. Every good cause profits by this, and please do not overlook this method. It is the best yet devised.

55. You will save the candidate much time and trouble by keeping him thoroughly posted on the progress of the canvass, so that he may devote his time to those who are halting between two opinions. He can canvass them personally or correspond with them. An aimless canvass is sure to breed disaster.

56. Those who are sure to vote for our candidate know that his time will be taken up in inducing others to side with them, and they should not expect him to lose time calling upon them, but, on the contrary, they should aid him all they can and canvass without ceasing.

57. Have all the papers for agents or scrutineers signed by the candidate in good time.

58. The agents should be appointed in time to prevent all mistakes.

59. The papers necessary for this should be furnished by the Riding Association.

60. Do not fail to have copies of this pamphlet in the hands of committeemen, canvassers, scrutineers and agents, besides furnishing them with a sufficient number of copies of the Election Act.

61. Mistakes are frequently made by the party taking it for granted that the organization for the last election is still responsive and that each committeeman is in a position to take whatever work is assigned to him. So, without fail, revise the organization in each Polling Division as a first step.

62. Prepare blank forms for frequently securing reports from the committees in each Polling Division. This you will find will be a good incentive to systematic work.

63. It is system that is effective.

64. Keep on hand a sufficient supply of these suggestions to supply new workers and those who mislay their copies. You will find this necessary.

Meetings and Speakers.

65. Meetings should be advertised (a) in the local newspapers; (b) by large posters; (c) by dodgers about twice the size of this page. These last could be distributed at schoolhouses and other places where people, young and old, assemble. This last method is the very best to be adopted for meetings suddenly called or when a leading speaker is to be present.

66. All speakers should be fully informed of the local conditions where they are to speak.

67. Enthusiasm can be developed by having a number of our young men accompany speakers to their meetings.

68. Be careful not to let the desire for public meetings eclipse the work of organization.

69. Never let a meeting go by default.

70. Local conditions must be considered in deciding whether you will have speakers at the meetings of other parties or not.

71. It is unfair to speakers from a distance not to advertise the meetings for them properly. It is unfair to the party locally and throughout the country.

72. Upon every bill announcing a meeting, print upon it the date of the polling.

The Candidate.

73. In your canvass you may find voters who, in the past, supported the party who are now dissatisfied. The question for them is to decide whether they shall vote for you and their principles, or for no principles.

74. Take nothing for granted. Be sure of this and make a personal canvass of everyone who has shown an inclination to break away from old political associations.

75. Public meetings should not be kept up too late, and at the close friends of the candidate should be asked to remain. At the after meeting, a personal canvass can be made and the Voters' Lists examined.

76. As to payment of election expenses see Election Act at once

DUTIES OF D. R. O.

Section 153 of the Dominion Elections Act provides that: "An elector, if required by the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, one of the candidates, or an agent of a candidate, or by any elector present shall, before receiving his ballot paper, take such oath of qualification as by the law of the Province he may in the like case at a Provincial election be required to take, such changes having been made in the form of oaths as are necessary to make it applicable to the election being held, and shall also, if so required, take the oath in the form Y."

What Is Residence.

Shortly after the Provincial elections in 1898 a number of men who had been away in Manitoba, the Western States and elsewhere to assist in harvest, etc., etc., and had come back to Ontario, voted. For taking the oath and voting some of them were taken before a magistrate on the ground of perjury, but they were all dismissed, the magistrate holding that to be a resident of any place a man did not need to be "stalled up there all the time." The highest Court in Ontario has also given a decision on this point, for by the unanimous decision of the five judges of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, delivered on January 24th, 1899, in re "Voters' list of the Township of Seymour," a very liberal construction has been placed upon the continuous residence required by the Act. Their continuous residence was to be strictly construed, or whether it meant nothing more than a residence which the party had not left for good we are of the opinion that the word continuous does not mean that the party must continue there from day to day, if he leaves for a temporary purpose, simply, with the intention of returning, that does not deprive him of the franchise. It is a continuous residence until a new residence has been taken up."

Please bear in mind this meaning of "continuous resident," and it will save much trouble, and will result in many who are properly entitled to vote going to the polls and without fear or favour taking the oath and marking their ballots. By section 20 of the Ontario Elections Act clergymen and school teachers (if not otherwise disqualified) are entitled to vote within 3 months after they have left the Riding where their names are on the list.

Directions for the Guidance of Electors in Voting.

The voter is to vote only for one candidate, unless two members are to be returned for the electoral district, in which case he may vote for one or two candidates as he thinks fit.

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and, with A BLACK LEAD PENCIL there provided, place a cross or crosses within the white space containing the name of the candidate or of each of the candidates for whom he votes, thus X.

The voter shall then fold the ballot paper so that the initials and stamp on the back and the number on the counterfoil can be seen without opening it; he shall then return the ballot paper so folded to the Deputy Returning Officer, who shall, in full view of those present, including the elector, remove the counterfoil, destroy the same, and place the ballot paper in the ballot box. The voter shall then forthwith quit the polling station.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper so that he cannot conveniently use it as he desires he may return it to the Deputy Returning Officer, who shall give him another.

If a voter votes for more candidates than he is entitled to vote for, or places any mark on the ballot paper, by which he can afterwards be identified, his vote will be void and will not be counted.

If the voter fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station or fraudulently delivers to the Deputy Returning Officer to be put into the ballot box any other paper than the ballot paper given him by the Deputy Returning Officer, he will be subject to be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and not less than six months, with or without hard labour, in default of payment.

Front Form of Ballot Paper as Received by the Voter.

The black line above the first name shall extend to the upper edge, and the black line below the last name shall extend to the lower edge of the ballot paper, and all black lines to be prolonged to the edge of the paper.

1 WM. R. BROWN
of the City of Ottawa, Barrister.

2 FRANK HAMON
of the City of Ottawa, Artist.

3 JOSEPH O'NEIL
of the City of Ottawa, Gentleman.

4 JOHN R. SMITH
of the City of Ottawa, Merchant.

The voters make a cross **X** in white space containing the name of the candidate for whom he votes.

ELECTION DAY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS.

Agents (Scrutineers) to act in Polling Stations on election day should be carefully chosen beforehand and thoroughly understand their work. They should have written authority from the candidate to act but if it should so happen that this has unfortunately been overlooked any elector may undertake to act on taking the oath of secrecy. A copy of a form of certificate follows herewith, also the forms necessary to enable a man to act and vote where he acts though his place of voting is elsewhere in the riding.

Forms.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT.

I,
one of the candidates at the election for the House of Commons for the electoral district of _____ do under the authority of "The Dominion Elections Act," hereby name and appoint _____ as my agent for polling station number _____ of the said electoral district.

As witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 190

Candidate.

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE.

_____, Esq.,
Returning Officer for the Electoral District of _____
Please grant me a certificate to enable me to vote at Polling Station No. _____ as agent of _____ one of the Candidates as per appointment herewith exhibited to you, and deliver Signed Certificate to the bearer hereof.

Yours, etc.,

A voter in Polling District No. _____
Electoral District of _____

CERTIFICATE TO ENTITLE AGENT TO VOTE.

I, the undersigned _____ returning officer
for the Electoral District of _____
do hereby certify that
is an elector entitled to vote at polling station number _____
of said Electoral District, and that he has been appointed agent for
one of the candidates at the election for the House of Commons for the said electoral district for polling station number _____ of said district, and is entitled to vote at said last numbered polling station.

As witness my hand this _____ day of _____

Returning Officer.

Who Can Vote.

As to who can vote see first pages of this book and especially remember that property qualification of any kind is not now required. All voters are Manhood Franchise voters. There is no such thing now as a man being allowed to vote in more than one riding in Ontario. He votes where he resides no matter though he may own property in many ridings.

The fact that a man's name is on the voters' list does not entitle him to vote. You will find that through not fulfilling the qualifications of residence alone previous to the making up of the list, that many unfriendly persons on the list have no right to be on.

Objections to Voters.

The chief grounds for objections may thus be summarized:

(a) That the person presenting himself is not the person named, but is personating some elector. If the agent is not satisfied of the identity of the person tendering himself as a voter (and one at least of the agents should be well acquainted with all the electors of the Polling Sub-division) he should require that he be sworn.

(b) That he is not of age.

(c) That he is not a British subject.

(d) That the Voter has been engaged or performed services in connection with the election for which he has been paid or expects to be paid or rewarded.

(e) That he is suspected to have been bribed for this election, or has bribed someone else for this election.

(f) That his travelling expenses have been paid or promised.

(g) That his team has been hired.

(h) That he has already voted in this or in another Polling Division.

(i) If he asks to vote as an agent and two agents of the same Candidate have been admitted to the Polling Station he must be rejected. Insist on this and do not allow such a vote to be cast even though a certificate be presented.

(j) That he does not fill all the requirements as to the length of residence.

(k) That he is not now a resident of the Electoral District (Riding).

He Can Vote.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT ONCE A MAN GETS THE BALLOT IN HIS HAND HE CANNOT BE SWORN OR BE MADE TO RETURN THE BALLOT, HE CAN VOTE AND THE VOTE IS GOOD.

Agents Read Carefully.

1. Before Polling day get your written authority to act for your candidate and take this certificate with you to the Polling Station. See to it that the secretary or manager or organizer for the Riding enters in his book where you are to be located.

2. If you have a vote in the Riding, but not at the place where you are to act as agent, get a certificate from the Returning Officer stating where you have a right to vote. Without this certificate you cannot vote where you are to act.

3. You can take the oath of secrecy before the Deputy Returning Officer where you are to act. You may take the oath before the Re-

turning Officer or Commissioner for the taking of affidavits (see sections 72 and 74 of the Act).

4. Be sure you are well posted on what you are to do with reference to each voter before you get to the Polling Station.

5. Your colleague should also be well posted as to all the conditions.

6. Be prepared to be at the Polling Station at 8:30 in the morning, or earlier, and remain there until the votes are counted. The counting does not begin until after five o'clock, at which hour the Poll closes.

7. Provide yourself with slips or cards, so as to keep posted just how the vote stands from hour to hour and know how many of our friends have yet to vote.

8. Only two agents of a candidate are allowed to act and be careful to remember this so that certificates may not be presented by several. It is a trick to give certificates of agency to persons whose right to vote elsewhere is doubtful. Please bear this in mind.

9. Look out sharply to prevent voters being personated and make a note of anything wrong, which you may see, and report it to headquarters.

10. See that each friendly voter is properly instructed and knows how to mark and fold his ballot.

11. but do not let a friendly voter to have his ballot kept from him on account of the mis-spelling of his name, or the wrong christian name, or the wrong designation, or a mistake in the number of his lot, or other description, for so long as he can swear he is the person designated on the list, he can vote.

12. Be sure the nature of the oath is explained to any friendly voter, so that he will not refuse to be sworn and so lose his vote.

13. The outside scrutineers should keep "tab" of the names of those who have voted and also make a memo. of the actions of mysterious looking men who may be loitering about.

14. If an opposition voter, who may be marked to vote elsewhere, presents himself—certificate or no certificate—swear him and advise the agents at the other Polling Station and thus prevent men from voting twice.

15. If a friendly voter has been personated, he can vote on taking the oath. (See Election Act, Sec. 164).

16. If a friendly voter is blind, or illeterate, etc., you can, along with the D. R. O., assist him to mark his ballot. (See Sec. 166).

17. If a friendly voter spoils his ballot see that he gets a new one (Sec. 163 of the Act) and that the spoiled one is marked cancelled.

18. If voter cannot understand English have an interpreter sworn in to explain. (Section 168 of Act.)

19. Do not treat. Give no money. Hire no vehicles. Exercise no undue influence. Allow no liquor about the Polling Station.

20. Prevent personation, substitution and repeating.

21. Remember that if a voter once refuses to take the oath he cannot again be admitted to vote, see to it that the oath is explained and that friendly voters are not "bamboozled" until they quit and do not vote.

22. Once a voter gets a ballot he has a right to use it, whether he has been sworn or not. (See Section 162 of Election Act.) When a friendly voter therefore gets a ballot, he should at once mark it and have it deposited into the box. He cannot be sworn after he gets the ballot paper. Remember this, every ballot is counted no matter by whom cast.

23. Section 172 of Election Act reads as follows: Immediately after the close of the poll, the deputy returning officer shall first place all the spoiled ballots in an envelope and seal it up, and shall then count

the number of voters whose names appear on the poll book as having voted, and make an entry thereof on the line immediately below the name of the voter who voted last, thus: "The number of voters who voted at this election in this polling division is . . . (stating the number)" and he shall sign his name thereto; then, in the presence of and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents—and if the candidates and their agents or any of them are absent, then in the presence of such, if any, of them as are present, and of at least three electors,—he shall open the ballot box and proceed to count the number of votes given for each candidate, giving full opportunity to those present to examine each ballot. Section 173 reads as follows:—

In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballot papers,—

- (a) which have not been supplied by him; or,
- (b) by which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected; or,
- (c) upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified, other than the numbering by the deputy returning officer in the cases hereinbefore provided for; Provided, however, that no ballot paper shall be rejected on account of any writing, number or mark placed thereon by any deputy returning officer.

24. Only two agents for each candidate are entitled to be present. If possible, arrange to have all objected ballots laid aside before you argue for their rejection or validity, so that you may see how the ballots will affect the count. Examine carefully back and front each ballot marked for an opposition candidate. If it is not marked exactly as required by law, or if it has any improper mark, get the Deputy Returning Officer to reject it, and to mark it rejected. If he refuses to do so, object to it, and get him to make a note of your objection, and to mark the ballot as required by section 174 of the Election Act—(that is, he must number each objection, and put a corresponding number on the ballot objected to.) You should also make a note of your objections, and of the number which it bears, on the Deputy Returning Officer's list of objections. In like manner make a note of all objections made by opposition agents to any ballot for your candidate. You will, of course, do your utmost to prevent any ballot for your candidate being rejected. Object to any ballot for an opposition candidate which has not on it the Deputy Returning Officer's initials. (See section 174 of Act.)

25. The following modes of marking ballots are good and you need not object to any so marked:

(1) With a proper cross **WITH A BLACK LEAD PENCIL** on any part within the white space containing the name of the candidate. (See section 62 Dominion Election Act.)

(2) An irregular or awkward mark in the nature of a cross, so long as it does not lose the form of a cross. If the lines cross at any point it is good.

(3) With an ill-formed cross, or with small lines at the end of a cross, or with a line across the centre of one of the lines of the cross, or with a curved line like the blades of an anchor. (North Victoria Case, Hodgins, p. 671).

(4) An irregular mark in the figure of a cross, so long as it does not lose the form of a cross. (Monck Case, Hodgins, p. 725).

(5) A cross with a line before it. (Monck Case.)

(6) A cross rightly placed with two additional crosses, one across the other candidate's name, and the other to the left. (Monck Case.)

(7) A double cross or two crosses. (Monck Case.)

(8) Ballot paper inadvertently torn. (Monck Case.)

(9) Inadvertent marks in addition to the cross. (Monck Case.)

26. Ballots Marked as Follows are BAD:—

1. A single stroke instead of a cross. (Monck Case; North Victoria Case.)
2. Two single strokes not crossing. (Monck Case.)
3. Ballots with the candidates name written thereon in addition to the cross. (North Victoria Case.)
4. Ballots marked with a number of lines. (North Victoria Case.)
5. Ballots with a cross for each candidate. (North Victoria Case.)
6. All those upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter can be identified.
27. Make a copy of all ballots rejected and all marks on them, and of all objected to by yourself or the opposite agents.
28. As soon as your work at the Polling Station is done, but not before, go at once to the Central Committee Rooms and report.
29. Get a statement of the result of the poll as below:—

Statement of the Poll, after Counting the Ballots.

POLLING DIVISION No. _____

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF _____

Number of Ballot Papers received from the Re-
turning Officer _____

Number of Ballot Papers cast for _____

"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	spoiled
"	"	refected
"	"	not used and returned

Tota s

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

Dated at _____)

19.)

Deputy Returning Officer.

Agent.

Agent.

